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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 17th September, 1959.

Issue No.	No. and date	issued by	Subject
101.	No. 27-CC/59, dated 12th September, 1959.	Lok Sabha Secretariat	Amendments to Directions by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha.
102.	No. R S. 1/1/59-L, dated 14th September, 1959.	Rajya Sabha Secretariat.	The President prorogues the Rajya Sabha.
103.	No. F.266-T (1)/59, dated 17th September, 1959.	Lok Sabha Secretariat	The President prorogues the Lok Sabha.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi the 14th September 1959

No 3 (2)-PAC/59—The Speaker has been pleased to appoint Shu Upendranath Baimin as the Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee ending on the 30th April, 1960 vice Dr. P. Subbarayan ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Minister.

V SUBRAMANIAN, Dy Secy

PLANNING COMMISSION

RESOLUTION

(PANTI ON ACRICULTURE)

New Delhi 2 the 5th September, 1959

No 20(3)/59-Agri—Work on the preparation of the Third Five Year Plan is at piesent in progress both at the Centre and in the States The Planning Commission considers that it will be an advantage to associate with this work leading non officials who have experience in agriculture rural development and co-operation and farmers from different parts of the country with knowledge of local agricultural conditions and interest in broader questions relating to agricultural development. Accordingly, the Planning Commission has decided to constitute a Panel on Agriculture to assist the Commission in drawing up programmes for the assist the Commission in drawing up programmes for the Third Five Year Plan

2 The Panel will consist of -

Chairman

Shri Shriman Narayan, Member, Planning Commission

Members

- 1 Shri Thakurdas Bhargava, MP
- 2 Shri Bishan Mansingh
- 3 Dr Bishambhar Singh, MI.A
- 4 Shri Rash Behari Chaudhuri
- 5 Shri R M Desai, MLA
- 6 Shri Indersen Dogra
- 7 Dr B N Ganguli
- 8 Shri A K Gopalan, MP
- 9 Shrl V k Palaniswamy Gounder, MLC
- 10 Shri Gurmit Singh, M L.A
- 11 Shri Hare Krishan Singh
- 12 Shri Jai Singh
- 13 Dr G B Khedkai
- 14 Sardar Lal Singh
- 15 Shri Shakoor Ahmad Leyall, M.L.A.
- 16 Professor Mahesh Chand
- 17 Shri C Mayadas
- 18 Shri Asoka Mehta, MP
- 19 Shu Mohammed Umaruddin
- 20 Shri Y M Parnerkar
- 21 Dr M D Patel
- 22 Shii Harischandia C. Patil
- 23 Shii R K Patil
- 24 Shri Madan Mohan Patnaik MIA
- 25 Thakur Phool Singh
- 26 Shri Rajindei Singh
- 27 Shri A Sitvanarayana Raju, M.P.
- 28 Prof N G Ranga, MP
- 29 Shri J. Raghotham Reddy
- 30 Shri Rishabh Kumar, MLA
- 31 Shii Annasahib Sahasrabuddhe
- 32 Shri Satwant Singh
- 38 Shri K D Sharma
- 84 Dr R K Tandon

Member-Secretary

Shri V K Rao ICS, Joint Secretary, Planning Commission

- 3 The Panel may, for the study of different problems, constitute committees or groups and to opt members
- The Panel or its committees or groups may meet at New Delhi or at such other place as may be necessary

TARLOK SINGH, Addl Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Communications Division)

New Delha, the 17th September, 1959

No 13186 T(H/59 - The amendments issued in Government of India Ministry of 1 mance (Communications Divi-sion) Notification No 8102 TCH/59, dated the 15th July, 1959 shall have effect from the 2nd January, 1959

R NATARAJAN, Dy Secy.

MJNISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

RESOI UTION

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

No 15(1)/59 M F.-1 hc Covernment of India had set up No 10(1)/59 MT.—The Government of India had set up a Committee in September 1958 with Di B D Kalelkar, Senioi Industrial Adviser (Engineering) as Concenor to examine the manner in which the facilities available at the Hindustan Machine Lools Training Centre could be utilised to meet the increasing need for trained personnel especially in the engineering and machine tool industry both in the private and public sectors.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee it has now been decided to run the Hindustan Machine Tools Trining Centre as a Central Government Institute under this Ministry with an advisory body to advise Government in regard to its administration including training programme and other allied matters. The Advisory Committee is to be constituted as follows—

- 8 representatives of the Industry
- 1 representative of the Labour Ministry (apait from the Secretary of the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades who will be an exofficio mem (apart from
- I representative of Hindustan Machine Tools Itd
- I representative of Ministry of Finance
- l representative of the Ministry of Commerce and Indusīгу
- 2 scats to be filled at the discretion of the Government to represent such interests 48 Government may find necessary from time to time

The Unidustan Machine Tools Ltd will act as agent of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for junning the institution

The training centre, which has a capacity to train 240 trainees in the trades of (1) Reconditioning of machine tools and preventive maintenance (2) Precision tool makers, and (3) Highly skilled Machine Operators will for the present, undertake training of 160 trainees. The institute is expected to start functioning from 2nd November 1959

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all Ministries of the Government of India ill State Governments. The Cabinet Secretariat. The Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Secretariat of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Rajya Sabha Secretariat. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs. The Planning Commission. The Department of Atomic Fnergy. O. &. M. Division. The Registrat, Supreme Court of India. Union Publice Service Commission, The Financial Commissioner Railways. The Comprision and Auditor General of India. Accountant General. Mysore, The Director of Commercial. Audit. New Delhi. The Department of Company Law Administration. New Delhi The Department of Company Law Administration

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information

R V RAMAN It Secy

MINISTRY OF TOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Department of Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

No F102/59-FAO—On the expity of the term of the present nembers representing the Rijya Sabha and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the National FAO Liaison Committee constituted in the late

Ministry of Agriculture (now Food & Agriculture) Resolution No. F.16-72/47-Policy dated the 8th November, 1948, as amended to date, the following representatives of the Rajya Sabha and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry have been nonunated to serve on this Committee for a period of three years with effect from the dates against each—

(a) Rajva Sabba

Date of Nomination.

- Shri Shah Mohammad Umair, 17, North Avenue, New Delln—2nd September, 1959.
- (b) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
 - Rai Bahadur G V. Swaika, 18-B. Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.—1st September 1959.
 - Shri Ashutosh Bhattacharya, 30, Kabir Road, Calcutta—1st September, 1959.

S. MULLICK, Jr. Secv.

(I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 19th September, 1959

No. F.53(11)/59-M.—Under Rule 2(22) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Shrimati I ilavati Munshi, President, All-India Women's Central Food Council has been re-nominated by that Council as its representative on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a further period of three years with effect from the 25th June, 1959

PRAKASH KRISHEN, Dy Secv.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

PESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 17th September 1959

No. F.12-18/59-SW6.—In continuation of the Ministry of Education Resolution No. F.12-13/59-SW6, dated the 4th September 1959, the Covernment of India is pleased to notify the names of the following members on the Central Social Welfare Board:

- 1. Dr. J. F Bulsara.
- Smt. Ganga Devi, M.P., Representative of the Lok Sabha
- 3. Smt. Shakuntala Devi, M.P., Representative of the Lok Sabha.
- 4. Smt. Pushpalata Das, M.P., Representative of the Rajya Sabha
- 5. Shri G. F Mankodi, Commissioner (Panchayats)
 Ministry of Community Development and Cooperanon (Representative of the Ministry of Community
 Development and Co-operation).
- 2. The representatives of the Lok Sabha will hold office for a period of three years with effect from the 13th August 1959, or till the dissolution of the second Lok Sabha whichever is earlier. The other members will hold office for a period of three years with effect from the 13th August, 1959 to the 12th August, 1962.
 - 3. Ordered that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India
- 4. ORDERED also that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all the members of the Central Social Welfare Board, all the Ministries of the Covernment of India, all the State Governments, Planning Commission, Cabinet Secretariat, the Department of Parliamentary Affairs, the Accountant General. Central Revenues and the Press Information Bureau.

NAUHRIA RAM, Dv. Edel. Adviser.

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION

New Delhi-2, the 18th September, 1959

Subject:—Setting up of the Governing Body for the Central National Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India.

No. F.14-801/57-S.H.—The Scheme of expansion and reorganisation of the Botanical Survey of India under the Second Five Year Plan envisaged the transfer of the Flerbatium attached to the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur, from the control of the Government of West Bengal to that of the Government of India, so as to serve as a nucleus for building up a National Herbarium as part and parcel of the Botanical Survey of India.

The Central Government has taken over the Herbarium at Sibpur with effect from 1st April, 1957; and it is now functioning as the Central National Herbarium of the Botanical Survey of India. While the ultimate control of the Herbarium will remain with the Central Government, it has been decided, in pursuance of the terms and conditions on which the transfer of charge of the Herbarium has been effected, that the control of the day-to-day management of the Herbarium shall vest in a Government Body consisting of the following:—

Chairman-Ex-officio

(1) Chief Botanist, Botanical Survey of India

Members-I-x-officio

- (ii) Keeper National Herbarium
- (iii) A representative of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.
- (iv) Superintendent, Indian Botanic Garden, West Bengal Government.
- (v) The Conservator General of Forests, West Bengal.

The Keeper, National Herbarium, will act as Secretary to the Coverning Body

- 8. The Chairman shall preside over the meetings of the Governing Body; in the absence of the Chairman the members present at the meeting may elect a member from amongst themselves to preside over the meeting.
- 4. Subject to the general direction and control of the Central Government, the Governing Body shall discharge the following functions and such other functions as the Central Government may specify from time to time:—
 - (i) To cosider the scientific programme, to review the progress of research, to consider and approve the annual report and annual statement of accounts, the financial estimates and the action to be taken on audit reports
 - (ii) To appropriate funds within the grant which will be allotted to the Central National Herbarium by the Government of India.
 - (iii) To consider, examine and recommend projects proposed by the Keeper, Central National Herbarium.
 - (iv) To ensure economy in the use of funds ranctioned for the National Herbarium.
 - (v) To prepare the Budget estimates in consultation with the Chief Botanist, Botanical Survey of India and make recommendations thereon for the consideration of the Central Government.

The Governing Body shall have the following powers:-

- (a) Within the limits of the Central National Herbarium Budget as approved by the Central Government and subject to any rules, orders, restrictions or scales as may be made, imposed or prescribed by the Central Government in regard to such expenditure.
 - (i) To sanction expediture for the purchase of equipment and scientific instruments upto Rs. 2,500/-per annum
- (il) To sanction recurring expenditure on contingencies upto Rs 250/- per annum in each case.
- (iii) To sanction non-recurring expenditure on contingencies upto Rs. 500/ in each case.
- (iv) To sanction expenditure on petty construction and repairs upto Rs. 2,500/- per annum
- (v) To dispose of obsolete, surplus and unserviceable stores upto the book/replacement value of Rs. 1,000/- pci annum. Each order declaring stores as unserviceable should record the full reasons for condemning them and how the condemned stores are to be disposed of i.e. whether sale, public auction or otherwise.
- (b) Subject to general or special orders of the Central Government in regard to filling of posts, to make selection for appointments to Class III & IV posts
- (c) To recommend disciplinary measures against all non-gazetted Government vervants.
- (d) To create in cadres approved by the Central Government any temporary posts in Class III or Class IV (ministerial, non-technical and technical) for a period not exceeding 12 months for special additional work, provided the expenditure on pay and allowances in respect of such posts can be not from within the sanctioned budget grant of the Herbarium under the head "Pay of Establishment".

6. The Governing Body will act through the Keeper, Central National Herbarium who shall be the Chief Executive Officer, being for this purpose under the control of the Governing Body.

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the Gazette

HARI SHANKAR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 21st September 1959

No. 6-MT(33)/58.—In partial modification of the Ministry Transport & Communications, Department of Transport No. 6-MT(33)/58.—In partial modification of the Ministry of Transport & Communications, Department of Transport (Transport Wing), Resolution No. 6-M1(33)/58 dated the 4th February 1959, the Central Government has been pleased to appoint Shri J. W. Anson, a representative of the Calcutta Liners' Conference (Crews), Calcutta, to be a Member of the National Weltare Board for Scafarers vice Shri L. W. Balcombe, resigned.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Private and Military Secretaries to the President, the Pilme Minister's Secretariat, the Cabinet Secretariat, the Planning Commission, the Ports Trusts, Bombay and Madras, the Port Commissioners, Calcutta, the Cochin Harbour Authority, the Visakhapatnam Port Authority.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

NAGENDRA SINGH, Jt. Secy.

(Department of Transport)

(Transport Wing)

RESOLUTION

(Ports)

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

No. 1-PDII(12)/59.—In supersession of the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Department of Transport) Resolution No. 1-PDII(2)/58, dated the 21st June 1958, the Government of India have decided that the Minister for Public Works shall be the representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the National Harbour Board instead of the Minister for Communications.

NAKUL SEN, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 15th September 1959

No. LRII-3(21)/58.—The following decision of Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, in respect of the matter referred to him under section 86A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) by the Order of Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment No. S.O. 203, dated the 15th January, 1959, secking correct interpretation of paragraph 74 of the Decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal dated the 29th January, 1957, on the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes) 's hereby published for general information.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY, (SITTING AT CALCUTTA)

REFERENCE (CGIT) No. 3 of 1959

In the matter of Indian Mining Association and two others.

AND

Indian National Mine Workers' Federation, Calcutta and Indian Mine Workers Federation, Dhanbad.

PRESENT

Shri F. Jeejeebhoy, Judge.

APPTARANCES:

For the Employers:

Shri M. Ghose

Shri R. Lall.

Shri D. B. Raval. Shri R. Maulik .-

Joint Working Committee,

For the Workmen:

Shri Sudhir Kumar Rudra, Office Secretary, Collery Mazdoor Congress.

- Shri Veeraghab Acharior, General Secretary, Hindustan Khan Mazdoor Sangh,
- Shti Kalyan Ray, General Secretary, Indian Mine Workers Federation.
- Shri Kanti Mehta, General Secretary, Indian National Mine Workers Federation.

AWARD

By its Order of 15th January 1959 the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment referred to this Tribunal a doubt raised by the Joint Working Committee of the Indian Mining Association, Indian Mining Federation and Indian Colliery Owners' Association concerning the interpretation of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Disputes), published in the Capita Control India Feteradum 19 Disputes) published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3 dated 26th May 1956 as modified by the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal dated 29th Janu-ary, 1957. In the opinion of the Central Government a doubt had arrsen as to the correct interpretation of paragraph 71 of the said decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal, and the following questions have been referred to this Tribunal for decision:

- "(i) Whether the additional dearness allowance of Rs. 4/14 per mensem is payable in the succeeding half year for every rise of 10 points over 102 in the average of the monthly figures of the All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers in the preceding half уеат?
- (ii) If not, what should be the basis for the payment of the increased dearness allowance?
- (iii) What should be the basis for reducing the increased dearness allowance once granted?"
- 2. The scheme of dearness allowance as given by the Labour Appellate Tribunal is stated in paragraph 74 of its decision. A flexible scheme of dearness allowance has been given and the material portion is as follows:—
 - "If the average of the monthly figures of the All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers (Ceneral) (base 1949 100) for each balf year from January to June and from July to December of each calendar year should rise by more than 10 points over 102, the dearness allowance for the succeeding half year shall be raised by a flat amount of Rs. 4/14 per month for all, for each of such rises of 10 points. Likewise if the average of the monthly figures of the All India General Index Number falls by more than 10 points after it has risen as aforesaid, there shall be a reducafter it has risen as aforesaid, there shall be a reduction of Rs. 4/14 per month for each drop of 10 points, but not if below 102.
- 3. It will therefore be observed that there will be no fall in the dearness allowance below index No. 102. The index might rise beyond 102, and may even continue to rise, in which case the increases of Rs. 4/11 per month would be given for each rise of over 10 points above 102. It is also provided that, if after the index had risen it began to recede, the employers would obtain relief for every fall over 10
- 4. The manner in which the employers have given effect to this scheme as to rises has been simple and correct. If the average of the month figures of the all-India consumer price index Nos. (general) (base 1949 = 100) in a half year rises by more than 10 points, the dearness allowance for succeeding half real shall rise by a flat sum of Rs. 4/11 per month for all, and for each of such rises of 10 points an additional sum of Rs. 1/14 per month is to be paid. It is however evident that the average cost of living for the six months fluctuates and might not be abywhere near 10 points. The employers have been realistic in the matter, and they carry over to the next six months any figure of rise which is below 10 points to be added to any rise in the next six months and if the total of the two goes beyond 10 points a sum of Rs. 4/11 is paid as additional dearness allowance. Thus by this process of carry over and amalgamation with further rises slabs of Rs. 4/14 would be paid whenever figures were exceeded which are the multiples of 10 above 102, like 112, 122–132, 142, 152 etc. As an example a rise of slx points in the first exmonths leads to only 108, and therefore no additional deemployers place the six points to the credit of the workmen. Now if during the next six months the index rises by 7 points, then the 7 points are added to the six points in the littersulting in 13 points. This means 102 plus 13 = one advance of Rs. 4/11 plus a credit of 3 points to the worknen for the next six months. next six months.
- 5. This has been the practice which has been followed by the employers and it gives fair effect to the scheme on the rises. It will however be observed that the workmen do not get any additional dearness allowance until 10 points have been passed, and they may be held up at some intermediate point for a considerable time if the index showed hesitation or recession. or recession.

- 6. The immediate genesis of the Reference is the dispute between the parties as to what should happen when the index begins to fall. The employers contend that as soon as the figures which constitute the multiples of 10 above 102 are reached in the downward run, the employers would be entitled to reduce the dearness allowance by Rs. 4/14. The workmen however contend that just as they are obliged to wait for a rise of 10 points in the upward rise, they should be protected when the index begins to fall.
- 7. As an example, according to the employers, it the index was 135, and the next drop was 6 points, they claim that as soon as the index crosses the 132 mark in the downward run they would be entitled to reduce the dearness allowance by Rs. 4/14. Labour, however, contends that once a certain height of index has been reached there must be a clear fall of 10 points from that height before a reduction in dearness of 10 points from that height before a reduction in dearness allowance can materialise, and they maintain that the employers are at liberty to take credit for the drops in the indices so that they may be in a position to add together the drops as to make a total drop of more than 10 points for reduction of any one slab of Rs. 4/14. In this connection labour points out that they suffer by reason of the fact that the index may have risen by 9 points without any resultant advantage to them; it is only when 10 points are reached and possed that they get a rise in dearness allowance. passed that they get a rise in dearness allowance
- 8. In my opinion the contentions of labour are correct, and during the course of argument the position was explained to the employers who were not in a position to challenge the logic of labour's case.
- 9. This Reference is a matter purely of interpretation and I am proceeding on that basis. It seems obvious that the employers in terms of the award have to accept the braking employers in terms of the award have to accept the braking influence of the indices when the prices are coming down. The scheme itself says that if the average of the monthly figures of the all-India general index number falls by more than 10 points after it has risen as aforesaid there shall be a reduction of Rs. 4/14 per month for each drop of 10 points. This clearly indicates that the 10 points reductions have to start december of the highest point to which the index has previously risen. For instance, supposing the index has sign to 138, then fallen to 133, then risen again to 139, and tisen to 138, then fallen to 133, then risen again to 139, and then continuously falls until the 10 points are obliterated; according to the award the drop has to be more than 10 points from the highest point which has been reached during the process, irrespective of intermediate fluctuations. If the index later goes higher than 139 in the example then again there has to be a drop of more than 10 points below that higher figure to justify a reduction in the dearness allowance
- 10. I would therefore answer the Reference in the follow
 - way:

 (i) It is coffect to say that the additional dearness allowance of Rs. 4/14 is payable in the succeeding half year for every rise beyond 10 points over 102 is the average of the monthly figures of the all India Average Consumer Price Index Nos in the preceding half year. And it may be added here that the present practice of the employers as to payment of dearness allowance on the upward run is correct. The employers have rightly given credit to labour for rises not reaching 10 points, so that as soon as a second rise takes place which with the previous carry

- over takes it over 10 points, then a slab of dearness allowance is payable; similarly carry over is utilised for other rises above ten points. This is a well settled practice, and is a fair implementation of the award.
- (ii) The above also answers item (ii) of the Reference.
- (ii) The above also answers term (ii) of the Reicence.

 (iii) I have already indicated what should be the basis for reducing the increased dearness allowance after it has been granted. The highest point reached becomes the peg, below which the dearness allowance will descend for each reduction of Rs. 4/14 only when that index has fallen by more than 10 points; and intermediate rises and falls will be substracted or added as the case may be, but no reduction will eventuate unless there is a clear drop of over 10 points below the highest point reached. That highest point becomes the per from which all slabs of more added as the case may be, but no reduction will eventuate unless there is a clear drop of over 10 points below the highest point reached. That highest point becomes the peg from which all slabs of more than 10 points are to be counted. If the index rises above the peg, then this higher index becomes the new peg. For instance, if the index has reached 139, then the slabs for reduction will be 129, 119, 109. If the index at any time rises to 147, then future points for reduction will be 137, 127, 117, 107.
- The employers complain that by so doing they would lose the anchorage provided by the increased indices at 112, 122, 132, 142 and 152 etc., but I think I convinced them at the hearing that what I have stated is the method contemplated by the scheme in order to ensure a degree of fairness; for it cannot be denied that the workmen often suffer by not receiving any that the workmen often suffer by not receiving any intermediate advantage for increases in the index within the 10 point block. It must be appreciated that several schemes of flexible allowance were considered by the Tribunal, but the scheme as given was selected because of its general fairness and suitability.
- II There are two additional matters to which attention has been drawn. Firstly it is said that I should say something about fractional indices, in other words a fraction of an index which might according to labour make a difference between the granting of a slab and not giving it. The parties here must apply the general principle that anything above 10 points however small it may be, governs the situation
- 12 Labour has expressed apprehensions that the employers might contend that they are not bound by the result of this Reference. Due precautions have been taken against this, and notices have been issued to each and every colliert through the Chief Inspector of Mines at Dhanbad. All collientes have had notice of the Reference but have shown no interest therein except for those who have appeared at the hearing. All the employers of collieries are therefore bound by this decision.

The Reference is answered accordingly and an award is made as aforesaid.

> Sd/- F. JEEJEEBHOY, Presiding Officer, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal, Bombay.

The 22nd July, 1959.

PYARE LAL GUPTA, Under Sccy.